RIMENT HOTELS BEST CLASS FOR PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT GUESTS

96TH SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.

A High Class---Fireproof---Apartment Hotel

A few furnished or unfurnished Suites of 1, 2 and 3 rooms, with bath and exceptional closet room, to lease at attractive rentals. American and European plan. J. CARL TUCKER, Mgr.

- (— () — () – "Half a Block from Herald Square."

Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

Under new management Seth H. Moseley, 2d

Late of Moseley's New Haven House, New Haven, Conn. Offers select accommoda tions, furnished or unfurnished, consisting of single rooms, with or without bath, to any number of rooms en suite, by the day, week, month or year.

ROOMS, ALL OUTSIDE; PERFECT LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

Every modern improve ment, including running iced water in each apartment. Engagements are now being booked for the

RESTAURANT CONDUCTED UPON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.



Hotel Algonquin

59-65 West 44th Street, New York City.

Business is very good, thank you, but we still want more permanent guests, and therefore offer our most desirable suites at attractive prices. The rooms and furnishings have been gone over during the past summer and are particularly bright, fresh and clean.

The established character of the Algonquin is a guarantee of good service and interested attention.

There are no "extras"-furniture, linen, light and full hotel service are all included.

Let us show you our rooms and talk with you about prices.

FRANK CASE, Jr.

PRINCE GEORGE

28th St., between Madison & 5th Avs. Special rates for permanent guests on handsomely furnished suites, or single rooms, with southern exposure overlook-ing Madison Square Park. GEORGE H. NEWTON AND FRANK H. DANFORTH, Managera,

Grosvenok

5TH AVE. AND 10TH ST. Catering exclusively to patronage of the highest class, affords a perma-nent residence for select families. One furnished Apartment of three rooms and bath to lease.

Advertisements for THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN may be left at any American District Mes-senger office in the city



133-135-137 West 47th Street.

200 feet East of Broadway.

High Class Modern Hotel with an

A few handsomely decorated furnished and unfurnished Suites of from two rooms and bath to six rooms and three baths. Moderate rates. Excellent Cuisine. Orchestra.

H. R. SHARES, Prop. THOMAS M. CARBOLL, Mgr.

157-163 West 47th St., Near Broadway.

FIREPROOF IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD.

BROADWAY AT 73rd STREET

SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.

TRANSIENT:

One room and bath and suites to suit every requirement. One Housekeeping Apartment suitable for a large family.

ALSO ON LEASE:

FIREPROOF HOTEL.

affording the good services and advantages of a club. Spacious lounging rooms, a library, old English billiard hall and grill. Orchestra of exceptional merit engaged from November 1. Rooms, with private bath, from \$10.00 a week upward. A doctor's Suite of two rooms and bath at very reasonable rental. A few two room Suites. References required.

H. R. SHARES, Prop. T. C. LYNCH, Resident Mgr.

Hotel Marseille

BROADWAY AND 163D ST. Express Subway Station.

> Select Family and Transleat Hotel of the Highest Class.

SUPERIOR LOCATION, partments to lease, fur. nished or unfurnished.

> Cafe, Grill Room and Restaurant. Cuisine the Very Best,

H. S. CLEMENT, Pres.

SITUATED IN THE FINEST residential section of the city and convenient to leading shope and

EMARQUIS 12-16 East Stat St., NEAR JTH AVENUE.

New conducted personally by the lessee, Mr. E. H. Chatillon.

A HIGH CLASS fireproof Hotel, with every modern improvement. A few choice two and three room Suites to let by the season or year, furnished and unfurnished, at very attractive prices. Excellent accommodations for transient guests.

BROOKLYN BUILDING BOOM

DER WAY THAN A YEAR AGO. Most of the New Buildings Planned Last Quarter, Which Numbered 1,880,

Were One and Two Family Houses South Brooklyn Is in the Lead. Supt. David F. Moore's report of building operations in the Borough of Brooklyn during the last three months

shows a revival of activity in nearly all lines of construction, particularly in the erection of small private dwellings and two family houses. These two classes of buildings are typical of the borough of homes. Of the fifty or sixty millions of capital annually involved in building projects in Brooklyn from one-third to one-half is invested in

small private houses costing on the average from \$4,000 to \$5,000 apiece. The number of one and two family dwellings reected every twelvemonth considerably exceeds the total of all other forms of ants for a block of one and two family

houses than it is to fill up a row of six story flats, and Supt. Moore's, report affords fresh evidence that surplus housing is more rapidly assimilated in private house neighborhoods than in sections where flats and tenements predominate. In the first six months of 1908 the num-

ber of new buildings planned and the amount of capital involved fell very considerably behind the records of previous years. Only a little over \$13,000,000 was invested in new construction work planned between January 1 and June 30 this year. During the same period in 1907 \$41,000,000 of capital was devoted to the building industry.

July and August of 1908 reflected the

same dulness that marked the pre-ceding months, but in September a decided change took place. In one week plans were approved for 288 new buildings the cost of which aggregated \$1,500,000 in round numbers. During the corresponding week the year before 107 new structures were planned at a total expense of \$750,000. This increase succeeded in counterbalancing the falling off in July and August and brought the total for the third quarter of 1908 up to the record for the preceding year, approximately \$13,000,000.

proximately \$13,000,000. Two family houses and inexpensive private dwellings of both brick and frame construction served to swell the budget. As heretofore the bulk of the activity was in the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first wards, that is the southerly part of the borough, which embraces
Flatbush, South Brooklyn and Bay Ridge.
An increase, although of smaller proportions, was also apparent in the number of multi-family houses planned. These were of two distinct classes, single and double flats of comparatively high standard located in the Stivyessant section. ard located in the Stuyvesant section— an apartment house district lying between Broadway, Fulton street and Reid avenue —and conventional six-story tenements in the Ridgewood section, which lies to the east of Broadway.

Very little new construction work was planned in Brownsvi le, the recent site of a notable tenement house boom.

The following tables, obtained through the courtesy of W. W. Richards, chief clerk of the Building Bureau, show clearly the inverse in activity during the last the increase in activity during the last three months. In some instances the number of buildings planned in the last

quarter and the amount of capital involved made up more than one-half the total for the entire nine months. PROJECTED BUILDINGS. Classification and Period. No. rick dwellings:
Three months. 855
Nine months. 1,671 Brick tenements:
Three months
Nine immiths
Nine immiths
Three months
Nine months
Nine months
Series and two families:
Three months
Nine months
Nine months
128
Nine months
Nine months
1412
Frame stores and two families: Three months 412
Frame stores and two families:
Three months 6
Nine mouths 6
Nine mouths 6
Taree months 5
Nine mouths 9
Brick manufactories and work-shops: Three months....

white booths. 12
Three months. 12

Nine months. Public hulidings (places of amusement, &c.): Three months. Nine months. Three months..... MORE STRUCTURAL WORK UN-

Queens Bereugh.

Queens Bereugh.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is conducting an interesting series of experiments in electrical transmission on a stretch of Hempstead Plains for the purpose of determining which is the most effective service to install on their electric roads in Queens borough and in the tunnel. The stretch of experimental line is about six miles in length. One part of it is a length of tunnel representing as nearly as possible a section of the Pennsylvania Railroad tube under the East River. The single phase electric locomotive and single multiple unit train are being given high speed tests and a test is being made of various forms of contact devices, as the Pennsylvania Railroad managers are determined to get the safest and most effective system that can be had before they go ahead with the electrification of their New York terminal lines. They cannot get this necessary knowledge in any other way than by practical experimenting. The work is being conducted under the supervision of George

sary knowledge in any other way than by practical experimenting. The work is being conducted under the supervision of George Gibbs, the engineer in charge of the entire electric system of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Long Island Railroad at the New York terminal.

These indications point to the conclusion that when completed the electric service from Manhattan to Queens borough will be the most efficient and complete ever installed. The new express schedule on the North Shore division will be fourteen minutes from Herald Square to Broadway-Flushing and twenty and twenty-two minutes to Douglas Manor and Westmoreland, all of which are high class carefully restricted residential sections of detached homes.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has granted franchises for the extension of the New York and Queens County Railroad Company to Whitestone and Bay Side through Broadway-Flushing. The work of construction will begin at once. The contract calls for a double track line, the company to pay \$500 for each franchise and 3 per cent. on the gross receipts for the first five years and 5 per cent, thereafter. The Bay Side extension is of great importance to owners in Broadway-Flushing, as it gives a through street car service direct to Manhattan for a five cent fare. The line connects with the present Jamaica line at Franconia avenue.

J. N. Kuh has sold for Nicholas Lorton to Elizabeth Weiss for occupancy the two story cottage at No. 23 Bay Side place. Rockaway Beach, on plot 50x113x12s. The same broker has leased for Schupbach & Kohlman to George W. Goodman the cottage at No. 48 South Grove avenue. omes.
The Board of Estimate and Apportion-

AN ANCIENT RACE DYING OUT. The Veddahs of Ceylon Regarded as Representing the Stone Age.

The oldest inhabitants of Ceylon are

passing away. These are the famous

Fifty years ago it was estimated that 8,000 of them were still living in the for-ests, but Dr. Max Moszkowski, who has recently visited them, says there are only fifty or sixty of them still alive and that a few years more will see the end of their The Veddahs have interested anthro-

pologists because they have been regarded as the best living types of the man

Cost.

\$4,077,900
7,914,700
1,776,850
5,524,475
2,455,000
6,009,800

and in caves, without knowledge of pottery or any other art except that of making bows and arrows, are perishing because of their way of living and of their inability to stand up when stronger folk are pressing closer around them.

They are exactly what they were centuries ago when people of India came and conquered their green island.

JUST A FEMININE TRAIT That Made the Young Woman Look

Under the Folding Bed. 21,000
54,700
burglars," the young woman said, 7 is something that folks laugh at, but I never have been able to get myself out of it. I never feel perfectly comfortable unless I look, no matter where I happen to be. To my mind there isn't any place except a safe deposit vault where burglars are wallikely to be. "The habit of looking under the bed for

unlikely to be.
"In fact, the habit is so strongly ingrained in me that one night, when I was staying in a small country hotel where there was nothing but a folding bed in the room, I took it down and then looked under it before I got into bed. That's a fact. I laughed at myself the minute after."

309,000 TO COIN NEW CHINESE WORDS. Appeal to the Throne to Adopt Western Phrases.

A group of influential Chinese scholars of the Western learning has memorialized 22.550 the Throne, asking for the appointment of a commission whose duty it shall be 98.903 to decide upon the proper manner of 462.903 rendering all foreign terms of common use in the Occidental world into the Chinese ideographic script and the Chinese tongue. What this group of students

tongue. What this group of students wants is some standard dictionary of pronounciation which will lift the Chinese over such hard words as telephone, ultimatum, typewriter and osteopathic.

The Chinese tongue is one of the most elastic of all the languages, say European scholars who have studied it from the point of view of philology. It is a great treasure house of monosyllables, each with its distinct meaning, which can be compounded into the conveyance of any idea that strikes the Chinese mind. Yet the Chinese never dreamed that they would have to use the words of barbarians from under the edge of the world, and as would nave to use the words of barbarians from under the edge of the world, and as a consequence the infusion of foreign knowledge has brought for its devotees in the great kingdom unending dis-

Chinese equivalent yet evolved for the English word telephone is "telufeng," a combination of monosyllables which means anything but a wire through which to talk. Again, when the Chinese papers say that a "yuantimeitun" has been voiced by the Japanese Government in reference to Yalu timber claims, for instance, it could hardly be expected, as the memorialists point out, that the average man in the street would take that for an

man in the street would take that for an ultimatum.

The Japanese, quick to adapt their language to the needs of the awakening into civilization fifty years age, have progressed much further than the Chinese along the path of linguistic reform. The Japanese took freely from the French and English in their efforts to fit handles to strange objects and terms that came within their purview under contact with the Western nations. For example, there was never such a thing as bread in Japan before the foreigner came, but after that there was bread, and it was called pan after the French pain. A lamp burning kerosene is rampu in Japanese; matches have become match, tobacco is plain tobacco, and there is even the highly specialized word spongecake to indicate a delicacy introduced into Japan by the Dutch traders in the seventeenth century.

in the seventeenth century.

The Chinese memorialists in their plea to the Throne include a call to patriotism.

tionaries of Chinese have been made by English, French, Germans, Russians and Americans, but with one admirable exception all dictionaries have been made by foreigners. This circumstance of the authorship of dictionaries of the Chinese having been made for more than a century almost exclusively by foreigners we believe to be without parallel in any other country in the world. Does it not show that while we are trying to protect our material interests we are altogether neglect-ing the far more precious intellectual inerests of China?

It is to be recollected that the position of Japan is peculiar. She received ages ago the Chinese literature, language and civilization as a gift. Now the Japanese are our teachers, using our Chinese characters, making them into new phrases.

garded as the best living types of the man of the stone age.

The attitude of the Cingalese toward them is remarkable. They hold the poor creatures in great honor and rank them as belonging to the highest caste in the island. The reason is that they are reputed to have descended from the ancient demons or spirits that were the original possessors of the island.

These nomad, hunting people, never leaving their forests, living under trees and in caves, without knowledge of potter or any other art except that of

King's Frugal Lancheon. From M. A. P.

The King of Italy has very frugal habits, and on one occasion when out hunting his love of simplicity led to an amusing incident. The King was quite alone, and after walking about for some time without ob-taining any sport, he was at last lucky enough to shoot a fine chamois.

A peasant boy who had seen the animal

A peasant boy who had seen the animal fall into a chasm offered to fetch its carcass for King Victor, although he had no idea of the identity of the sportsman. "Very well," said his Majesty, "I will wait here." But what will you give me, signor?" asked the lad. "What do you want?" said the King, smiling. "Oh, a franc and half your luncheon," replied the lad. The bargain was struck and the boy went off down the mountain side, and soon returned with the body of the chamois.

The King gave him a franc, and then proceeded to divide his lunch into twe equal portions: but the peasant, when he saw what King Victor had to eat, turned away contemptuously, for the lunch consisted of a small loaf of black bread and a large raw onion. "No, thanks, none of that for me," exclaimed the lad, "I thought you were a gentleman, but I see you are only a poor fellow like myself."

COINS AND STAMPS.

The following information is supplied by the Scovill Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn., regarding a button having the inscription "Presented to General Lafayette by L. & H. Scovill. Button Manufacturers, Waterbury. Conn..." concerning which inquiry was made

recently: "The head is that of Washington. The die was worth. Hayden & Scovill. From this die a set of pure gold buttons was presented to Lafayette. of pure gold buttons was presented to Lafayette, who visited this country in that year. The die being intact in 1876 a few brass gold plated buttons were struck from it and appeared in our cahibit at the World's Fair in Philadeiphia of that year. The value of these pieces is uncertain." M. L. S., Cleveland, Ohio .- The half dollar of 1839 made at the Philadelphia Mint and show-

ing no mint letter is a comm I. W., Columbia, Me. - Send a detailed description or rubbing of the coin.

M. C. G., Brooklyn,-Dealers quote the half scarcer, the variety with the perfect date being quoted at 20 cents in good and \$1 in uncirculated condition. The only rare half cents struck in the '30s were dated 1831 and 1836, of which only a limited number of proof specimens were struck.
A bright red impression of the 1831 piece brought As the memorial sets forth, the only set at the Stickney sele, while the one dated 1836

> send are mostly those of tradesmen's tokens issued during the civil war in this country and pieces issued in Canada by various institutions during a time of scarcity of small change. They are without exception all common varieties. The Spanish eight real piece is worth only bullion value. The coin dated 1780 with the mono gram "V. O. C." on the reverse is a copper piece of small denomination issued by the Dutch East India Company for circulation on the Island of Java. It is worth 10 or 15 cents when in fine

gold piece of the Saint Gaudens design struck in 1907 for general circulation is not rare, a speci-men at a recent sale bringing only \$10.50. There were two other varieties of this denomination and date which do command a premium. One of these, the first struck, had a sharp edged concave field. This design was rejected, but 550 specimens were struck, one of which is now valued at \$50. There is still a rarer variety, with a reduced relief and a narrow hearter. with a reduced relief and a narrow border. Twenty, thousand of these are said originally to have been struck, but were remelted with the exception of

W. B. K., Luverne, Ala.-If your half dollar is exactly like the illustration you inclose the coln is very rare. The 1853 half dollar without arrow points at the date and with the rays emitted at the reverse is undoubtedly the rarest of the of the cent pieces, but this fact has been taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons, who have with a great deal of skill removed the points and rays of ordinary half dollars and pessed the coin as the rare variety. A microscopical test by an expert is necessary to determine the genuineness of such a coin. The ten cent plece of 1846 is a common issue, and does not command a premium.

J. P., New York city.-While the highest prices ever paid for American five dollar gold pieces were \$2,165 for one dated 1822 and \$2,000 for another dated 1813, still neither of these coins is the rarest of the series of half eagles. Expert coin collectors agree that the rarest piece of this denomination is that of 1795, which shows a small denomination is that of 1793, which shows a small eagle on the reverse, such as is shown on some of the earlier gold and silver coins. There are said to be only two known specimens, one of which is in the mint and the other in the collection of George Earle of Philadelphia. There are at least half a dozen recorded specimens each of the 1822 and 1818 half eagles.

struck at New Orieans is worth about double face when in fine condition. The half dollar of the same mint, dated 1855, is valued at about 75 cents when finely preserved. Dealers quote the 1817 half dollar at 75 cents in good and \$1.10

W. P., Philadelphia.-The five franc plece of 1811, with the portrait of Emperor Napolson I., is quoted by dealers at \$1.75 in good and \$2.50

C. H. W., Philadelphia.-A 1795 silver dollar in good condition is worth from \$1.50 to \$2, but more if uncirculated.

Mintmark, New York city.—Saint Gaudens eagles and double eagles of 1808 with the motio "In God We Trust" have not yet been struck at the Philadelphia Mint for general circulation, although apecimen pieces have been made. These can be regarded as pattern pieces. It is expected to issue the coins for circulation as agon as the mint, which is now undergoing renovation, is in the full possession of the authorities. The 1908 gold pieces with the motto have been struck at the San Francisco and Denver branch mints. Up to date the only five dollar gold pieces bearing the date 1808 were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. A limited number of these pieces were coined—some three thousand, it is said. They bear the same design as the half eagle of 1807.

J. J. H., Denning, Ark.—The dime of 1853 is J. J. H., Denning, Ark,-The dime of 1858 is

of Maryland, known as the Lord Baltimore piece, is not now unique for the reason that a second specimen was found by B. H. Collins, a Wash-

specimen was found by B. H. Collins, a Washington collector, some years ago. This was a poorer plece than the first discovered penny, which was in the Mickley collection at Philadelphia. Upon the sale of Mr. Mickley's collection the coin went into the Brock collection of Philadelphia, as did the second specimen. Mr. Brock presented the second piece to the Philadelphia Mint, and upon his death the other penny, with all his other coins, was bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania. These are the only apsecimens known of this very rare early Colonial

The cent of 1845 commands a premium only when

P. S. M., Fort Michie, N. Y .- The coin of which

you send a rubbing is a Massachusetts cent struck by authority of the Legislature of that State. The one dated 1788 is worth from 50 cents

Colonial, New York City.-The copper penny

P. J., Harrisonburg, Va.—The large coppet cents of, 1831 and 1838 are all common dates cents of, 1831 and 1838 are all common dates and valued at but a few cents over face value when in the finest condition. The nive cent nickel pieces of 1867 and 1864 are not scarce.

A. B. R., Hartford, Conn.-The piece you describe, with the portrait of Victoria and the rep-resentation of St. George and the Dragon on the reverse and the words "To Hanover," is nothing more than a commemorative token, and not a found, all struck in base metal, and they have no value.

B. G. M., Brooklyn .- The rubbing you send one of the series of copper pieces which circulated as money during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren. The inscription on the reverse, "Millions for Defence, Not One Cent for Tribute," according to Lyman H. Low, author of "Hard Times Tokens," has been attributed generally to Coi. Charies Cotesworth Pinckney, formerly Minister to France from this country, but Mr. Low credits it to Robert Goodloe Harper, a Representative in Congress from South Carolina; who offered the sentiment as a toast at a public dinner in reference to the demands of the Tripolitan corsairs. There are many varieties of this piece.

L. S., Liberty, N.Y.-There is no premium on the nickel without the word "cents" of 1883.

J. H. W., San Francisco, Cal. - There were 879,675 twenty dollar gold pieces struck at the San Fran-cisco Mint in 1855, the production exceeding even that of the parent mint at Philadelphia. The New Orieans variety is the scarcest of the year, only 5,900 specimens having been issued with the "O" mint letter. It is not probable that such a gold piece will command much of a pre-mlum. Collectors do not as a rule collect indi-vidual specimens of the deuble eagle, but rather purchase them in full proof sets of each year.

J. A. B. Barnard. Nashua, N. H.—Enclosed is the robbing of a coin found in circulation here, sometimes with "V" or "E," instead of "B," as borne by the enclosed rubbing. The inscription or one side reads "Vale Un Real en Commercio." Rindiy tell me what it is and of what value, if any. This is one of the numerous series of coins or pieces known as "Hacienda Tokens." They are issued and circulated as money on all the large ranches throughout Mexico and consist of differrances targeted and consist of differ-ent denominations. The tokens vary in form, some being rectangular instead of circular. Cer-tain collectors make a specialty of gathering these pieces, but none of them commands much of a premium.

COLLEGES GOING DRY.

Prohibition Clubs Springing Up, in the West and South Chiefly. The prohibition movement in the col leges is growing. Many of the universities have prohibition clubs which are members of an intercollegiate league

of the drys.

The movement has been particularly strong in the middle West and in the South. In the latter section the prohibition legislation enacted in the various States has been effective in helping to both up the societies. build up the societies.

At Syracuse recently the Prohibition Club attended a district convention of the State party, and it was determined that the collegians should take as active a part as possible in the campaign. The rule against students entering salcons, which is a university regulation, helps the members of the club in enlisting

The horseback riding ghost is the very

J. J. H., Denning, Ark.—The dime of 1858 is represented by three varieties—with arrow points at the date and without, and a third bearing the mint letter "O." The first two are worth a few cents over face value when in fine condition, but the last is scarce in uncirculated condition, a specimen having regently been sold for \$1.75.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

BUILDING GAINS NOW GENERAL THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Reports From Forty-seven Cities for

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the real estate news of last week is the uniformly excellent showing made by the official reports of building permits issued during September. These almost without exception disclose a substantial increase of structural work as compared not only with the preceding month but with September a year ago, In a number of cases, as for example

in that of Brooklyn, the reports reveal

an augmented number of building operations coupled with a smaller capital outlay. As a rule, however, there has been a substantial increase of capital investment as well. That funds are again available for expensive construcreport of the Manhattan building bureau Taken as a whole the reports indicate a general recovery of the building industry throughout the country. The current number of Construction News points out

September was the largest on record for that month in the last six years. Meanwhile the improvement noted in the building industry has hardly ex-

that the total cost of the new build-

ngs projected in forty-five cities during

September was the largest on record for that month in the last six years.

Meanwhile the improvement noted in the building industry has hardly extended as yet in any considerable/serve to the other branches of the market, except, of course, the mortgage load branch. There is, indeed, a fairly good demand for building sites, but a majority of the new constructions are apparently prospective builders.

Owners of investment real estate in particular are extremely sensitive on the subject of the tax rate and are insisting upon an economical city budget at a time of shrunker next rolls. The leading association of real estate owners and taxpayers was represented at the budget hearings last week. At these bearings the members of the Board of Estimate were in the work will get down to destall in making, up the budget. They must now come to desire the next two weeks, however, they will get down to destall in making, up the budget. They must now come to desire the present actual and some the present actual and apportance of Aldermen. These three generally make up the budget of a statistic sand planned in the control of Aldermen. These three generally make up the budget, and if they wish can cut out or add to as they please, works in the Board of Estimate and Apportion that it is more than the control of the control at a time of shrunken rent rolls. The leading association of real estate owners and taxpayers was represented at the budget hearings last week. At these hearings the members of the Board of Estimate were interested chiefly in the larger aspects of the budget. During the next two weeks, however, they will get down to detail in making up the budget. They must now come to decisions as to which among hundreds of requests represent actual needs.

The greater part of this work will be done by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics and planned in committee conference with the Mayor. Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen. These three generally make up the budget, and if they wish can cut out or add to as they please, because they have nine out of sixteen votes in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Not even by pooling their interests can the borough presidents force through any appropriation that is opposed by the three officers elected by the city at large. The extent to which these three can be influenced by the borough presidents depends, of course, very largely upon the counter influence from naic estate interests and other taxpayers. It should not beforgotten, however, that only about one-twentieth of the city's budget is used by the different boroughs. For the rest the Comptroller and the Mayor are personally responsible through their appointees.

It is safe to say that next year the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will not apprepriate money for any "yard of lemons" such as is shown at the budget exhibit or pay \$44 for five hours work on a clock or \$2.21 for hanging up a six cent hat hook. If it had been possible to put in diagram at the budget exhibit all of the possibilities of error that confront the Board of Estimate it is more than likely that the greater part of the evils of administration would be corrected in the budget.

This week a number of city officials will speak at the exhibit during the noon

evils of administration would be corrected in the budget.

This week a number of city officials will speak at the exhibit during the noon hour. Comptroller Metz will talk of the methods of the Department of Finance, which has effected a reduction from \$3:1,000 to \$11,000 in payment for sewer damage claims and a reduction from \$2,419,560 to \$35,235 in claims against the department. This was due to the simple fact of the Comptroller giving a few hours to learing about needless cost to the city and starting his machinery to work so that it would go all the time. Taxpayers are right in demanding of Comptroller Metz that in the budget for 1900 he take it for granted that the beginnings of reforms which he has already made becontinued.

BERAL ESTATE MARKET

demand of the Greater New York taypayers' conference that instead of engaging more clerks and stenographers
city departments increase service by asking already well paid office employees
to work from 9 to 5 as taxpayers do.
There is a general impression that city
olerks not only have shorter hours but
have less arduous duries to perform than
bank cashiers, accounting house clerks
and law stenographers who contribute
to their salaries. Real estate owners
could save the city many hundreds of
thousands of dollars next year by talking
for the next week at all their meetings
and at the budget exhibit for the prevailing number of hours for the prevailing mage.

Private Sales.

Private Sales.

EIGHTH AVENUE.—Edward L. King & Co. have cold for the McCormick estale No. 2350 Eighth avenue, northeast corner of 126th street, a five story flat with stores, on lot 24.11x100. The property has been in the McCormick family since 1860.

EIGHTY-EIGHTHSTREET.—TheMcVickar, Gaillard Realty Company has sold No. 56 West Eighty-eighth street, a four story and basement dwelling on lot 19x100.8, to Frank Farrell, president of the Yankees.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.—J. Arthur Fischer has sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Mary Alice Magee the two three story and basement dwellings with stables in the rear at Nos. 382 and 334 St. Nicholas avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of 129th street, on plot 38x125.

GLEASON AVENUE.—George J. Mc-

36x125.
GLEASON AVENUE. — George J. Mc-Caffrey has sold the two family frame dwelling on let 25x100, on the south side of Gleason avenue, 25 feet west of Sf. Lawrence avenue.

GRANT A VENUE.—A. A. Kreuger has sold for Charles R. and George J. Baxter a one family house on Grant avenue near Middletown road, on plot 50x100.

Miscellaneous.